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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sation with to have rejected arifcles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local, News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Uniter Parse and New York Associated Parse is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### The Senate and the Nation.

The people of this country have set their faces against the free coinage of silver. Whatever vitality and prospects the idea of free silver once had it has no longer. The people have learned what it means, and it is ended

In the House of Representatives at Washington free silver is dead beyond the possibility of resurrection. In the White House the President is implacably fixed against it. Whosever his successor there may be, and of whatever party, among his heresies free silver will have no place.

But in the Senate at Washington there stands a group of men numerous enough to control that branch of the Federal legislature, and these men, for reasons personal to themselves, demand peremptorily the free coinage of silver. They know thoroughly its status, as above expressed, and are keenly alive to all the conditions that attach to it with the Executive, with the lower House, and with the people of the United States. In ordinary circumstances their impotence would excite only derision and contempt, but as the masters of the Senate in a time of grave public concern they demand serious consideration.

For the most part these Senators represent only their own personal interests. The constituencies of many have vanished from behind them. The terms for which they were elected have outlasted the beliefs and conditions under which they came to the Benate, and the people whose choice they were are now actuated by wholly different wishes and convictions. Many never represented the interests of their constituencies, and frankly, or at least with little concealment, acted in behalf of silver mines in which they were owners or stockholders.

So long as the question of free coinage was open and debatable, and public sentiment in respect to it was undetermined. the position of the controlling body in the Senate was defensible. The personal and private interests of the several Senators were estensibly secondary to a problem of national interest. To-day the circumstances are wholly changed.

The silver group in control sees the nation in a grave emergency. The Treasury is embarrassed. The welfare of the whole public demands that immediate relief be afforded by simple and obvious legislation. The silver Senators with no seeming consciousness of the enormity of their position announce that only when their personal demands shall have been complied with can the will of the people be satisfied.

The Senate to-day is organized on the basis of blackmail of the whole people of the United States! Let the people speak!

## Miller and His Men.

A Governor of New York State is to be elected in November next, and already the Hon. WARNER MILLER has appeared as a candidate, arousing the apprehensions of many far-sighted Republicans hitherto confident of success. The objection to Dr. MILLER as a Republican nominee for Governor in 1898 is, of course, not ersonal. There are no objections among Republicans to him or his record as a representative of his party in the Legisla ture, in the House of Representativez, or in the United States Senate. He has been at all times a consistent and generally uncompromising Republican, and many organization Republicans think he was entitled to much more favorable consideration than he received from the HARBISON Administration. Mr. MILLER was the unsuccessful cardidate of his party for Governor in 1888, and his defeat was due chiefly to his radical support of the principle of taxation with which he has seen fit recently to identify himself and his fame, the principle of "high license" in liquor rates in order to lift, as the Republicans declare in their platform of 1888, "some

of the burdens from the home and farm."

The MILLER plan for lifting some of the

burdens from the home and farm was to leave the license fee in the rural districts at its present figure, but to raise the license fee in the large cities to \$1,000, and spread the proceeds of this increased tax from the localities where it was collected to the rural districts. At the present time there is, it is true, a uniform Excise law for the whole State: but the regulation of the rates to be paid rests wholly with the local authorities within the limitations fixed by the Legislature. For instance, the license to keep a hotel or tavern, not of the temperance variety, is granted by a local Board of Excise. In an incorporated city the Board may charge anywhere from \$30 to \$500 a year for the privflege, and in any township anywhere from \$30 to \$150. Similarly, according to the preference or caprice of the local authorities, a saloon pays anywhere from \$30 to \$250 in a city and from \$80 to \$150 in a village. In other words, the Legislature does not fix the license rate at a uniform figure, but establishes a maximum and minimum charge, leaving it wholly within the discretion of the local authorities in each city or town to bring about high or low license.

In the localities where Mr. MILLER and his friends are most popular, and in which his excise views have the largest support, which recorded a preference for him in the State election of 1888, the minimum excise fees have always been adopted by the local authorities; but in the large cities, where the views of Mr. MILLER are not accepted and where his own candidacy was rejected by the electors seven years ago, the fees imposed upon those in the liquor trade, if not at the maximum rate, are nearly so. Five hundred dollars is charged in New York city for a hotel of the first class, and \$200 for a saloon license. If the voters in the rural counties desire to lighten the burdens of the home and farm by collecting a larger excise tax on taverns and saloons in their respective neighborhoods, the law gives to their official representatives a course would be conducive to the cause of sobriety, and to a salutary decrease in the volume of local taxes raised from other

mained, as now, at a lesser figure, is a device which did not find much favor with the voters seven years ago, which they rejected on account of its injustice, its hypocrisy, and its intended discrimination.

It is for this reason that the Republicans of the State of New York, who during the last few years have gained enormously in all the large cities, formerly strongholds of the Democracy, look with apprehension on Mr. MILLER's seeking a reversal of the verdict rendered against him in 1888. The Republican leaders who think that they have an excellent opportunity for political haymaking in the Presidential election of 1896 are not favorable to the proposition of threshing out old straw, and some of them therefore are with more sincerity than courtesy proposing that Mr. MILLER should forego his vindication until after the Presidential election, or should compromise on a place in the Cabinet within the breastworks of imaginable Republican success.

#### The Mugwump Era Closed.

The sudden change of the Mugwumps from admiration to detestation of Mr. CLEVELAND is the conclusion of a curious political episode in our history.

When the late Mr. BLAINE was nominated for President by the Republican party, the Mugwumps, at that time confined to the ranks of the Republicans, resented his selection on the ground that he was an unsafe man. Mr. CLEVALAND had carried this State by a large and even unprecedented majority. His opponent in that canvass was Judge Folger, a man of the highest and purest character and of great and unquestionable abilities, and objectionable only on the ground of his political principles. Every Democrat in the State was bound to vote against him, but solely because he was a Republican. A better man for Governor, personally, was never nominated in this State. The personal character and the natural ability of Mr. CLEVELAND were not known, or, so far as they were known, they came far short of Mugwump requirements. According to the standard of Mugwump judgment, which professes to take account of intrinsic qualifications rather than mere political availability, Mr. CLEVELAND'S career had been unsatisfactory. It had been an average American career, unless certain incidents of it should be set apart. The son of a minister in New Jersey, he had been a teacher in a deaf and dumb, or, perhaps, a blind asylum, but his own education had been haphazard. The fact that he was elected a Sheriff of Buffalo not very long after he had taken up his residence in that thriving town, indicates that he must have been one of the "boys," according to the contemptuous characterization of the Mugwump leader. Afterward Mr. CLEVELAND was elected Mayor of Buffalo, and he would not have been elected to that office if the people of the town had not had political attachment to him. They knew him personally and they trusted him as a fellow citizen. Probably there is no other city of this Union where the game of municipal politics is played

more skilfully than in the prosperous town on Lake Erie. It might seem surprising, therefore, that the Mugwumps should go to Buffalo, of all places, to find their political hierophant. Apparently Judge Folger embodied the qualities for which the Mugwumps were yearning. He was a man of a spotless moral character and his political principles were purely Republican. Apparently Mr. CLEVELAND was far from satisfying the supersensitive Mugwump perceptions; but he had the quality which they lack, and instinctively they turned to him because of their deficiency in that attribute of manifness. Vitally, Mr. CLEVELAND supplied a

defect in the Mugwump constitution. The Mugwump revolt against him seems to be violent in its hysterical manifestations. but it amounts to nothing. It is a mere surface manifestation. Mr. CLEVELAND has now back of him the sentiment of the

American people, and it is a safe reliance. Whatever may happen, we shall at least have a deliverance from emasculated Mug-

wump politics.

A Statesman from the Saranac. The propriety of going to Plattsburgh, Clinton county, for a man to fill the important local municipal office of President of the New York City Dock Board, has been shown in the triangular controversy between EDWARD C. O'BRIEN of that town EDWARD P. BARRER, President of the Board

of Taxes and Assessments, and FRANCIS M.

SCOTT, Corporation Counsel. The so-called docks of this city, which came to it under the original charter as valuable and serviceable city assets, have been enlarged and improved from the proceeds of bonds sold under the city's guarantee of payment, to the extent of more than \$50,000,000 in twenty years. The revenues derived from the wharves have gone into the Sinking Fund toward the redemption of the bonds, the annual interest charge upon which has been raised by taxation. Therefore, under the system established for the development and extension of New York's wharves, the taxpayers of this town derive and have been deriving no direct return from their annual interest payment, and no revenue from the wharves which practically encircle so much of the city as

lies south of Fifty-ninth street on the East and Hudson rivers. When the Power of Removal bill became a law by the action of the organized Republicans in Albany, who have been regretting ever since that they put in the hands of WILLIAM LYSONG STRONG an instrument for their own undoing, the Mayor was deaf or indifferent, or both, to the representations of sundry Republicans hereabouts that he should remove from the head of that important Republican Department of Taxes and Assessments the vigilant and efficient EDWARD P. BARKER, who had been appointed under a Democratic administration, and had rendered to the people of New York valuable services in extending the burdens of taxation, so that they would be more generally and equitably diffused, and would fall on all property not exempted by law to the extent that vig!lant and alert discovery might disclose. Mr.

BARKER was at the head of the Taxes and Assessments Department under a Democratic administration, and was continued in office by Mayor STRONG. The law imposes upon the Taxes and Assessments Commis-sion the important duty of ascertaining by inquiry or examination what property is subject to taxation. Recently the Board came across another item of public revenue, structures erected by lessees on dock property belonging to the city. Mr. BARKER and his associates took the position that so long as the title to these structures remained with those paythe right to increase it materially. Such ing for their construction and deriving pecuniary benefit from their use, they were subject to tax; but this proposition, plain and simple enough, was controverted and sources. But a compulsory increase in the disputed by the Plattsburgh statesman, and excise rates in the large cities, while the an unseemly controversy on the subject folYork between the Commissioner from Plattaburgh and the Commissioner from New York, Mr. BARKER. Subsequently, as such controversies usually do, this one found its way to the Corporation Counsel, and that official, Mr. Scott, who is, before all else, a New Yorker, and from previous service in the Law Department, of which he is now chief, thoroughly familiar with the course of legislation and of legal interpretation of matters with which New York city is connected, sent to the President of the Dock Board an official communication which fully sustained and supported the position of Mr. BARKER. "I advise you," wrote Mr. Scott, "that all structures, whether erected under leases, or under permits to endure only during the pleasure of the Dock Board, are subject to taxation so long as they remain the property of the lessees or

grantees." The question involved is not one of the very first importance in the administration of the public affairs of New York, though necessarily every taxpayer is interested in it. But the determination of it favorably to the view of Mr. BARKER illustrates anew goes to the town of Plattsburgh for a Commissioner-President of the Dock Board. There is a vast difference between the commerce of the port and harbor of New York and the maritime interests, so to speak, of Saranac Lake.

### The Projected University of the United

States. We have received from Washington copy of a bill to establish the University of the United States. It is accompanied by the outline of a memorial concerning a national miversity, prepared by the Hon. JOHN W. HOYT, which was presented to the Senate in 1892, and by a list of the National University Committee of One Hundred to promote the establishment of the University of the United States. How this committee was formed does not appear. The list, however, contains the names of many prominent college Presidents, college professors, distinguished educators, and public men. There is an Executive Council of sixteen, with Chief Justice FULLER at its head and Senator GEORGE F. EDMUNDS as one of its active members, for the more immediate direction of the national university enterprise; and this council has recently prepared the bill to which we refer.

It provides for the organization of a body corporate, to be known as the University of the United States, "for the purpose of promoting the advancement of knowledge in its higher branches, and to carry on instruction, research, and investigation for the benefit of mankind." The government of the institution is to be vested in a Board of Regents and a University Council. The Board of Regents will consist of fifteen persons in all: nine non-official members, to be appointed for a term of six years by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and six members ex officio, namely, the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the President of the National Educational Association, and the President of the university itself. The University Council is to consist of these regents and twelve other citizens to be selected by them from among eminent educators connected with institutions of learning in the United States. Their term of office is also to be six years.

There is an express declaration that in the operations of the university neither sectarian nor parti an preferences shall be allowed in any form. Then follows this provision in regard to admission to the institution and the bestowal of its degrees:

"The opportunities and facilities afforded by the university shall be free to all persons who, in the judgment of the University Council, shall be deem at competent to use them; but admissions to the university shall be of those only who shall have shown r branches of learning, research, and investigation. Degrees may be conferred by the Board of Regents, upon the recommendation of the University Council, upon such persons only as shall have previously received a baccalaureate degree from some institution recognized for this purpose by the University Council, or who shall have shown such atainments and capacity as shall, in the opinion of the University Council, be judged to entitle them to the degree conferred by the university."

This paragraph, together with the clause first quoted with reference to the purpose for which the corporation is to be established, indicates that the chief work of the institution is to be the encouragement of original research by college graduates. We cannot perceive the necessity of creating a national university to do this work or to do any work. All that the interests of learning demand in that direction can be better accomplished by existing institutions, such as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and the Johns Hopkins University; and no Government establishment can ever acquire the advantages which they possess for the advance ment of human knowledge.

We are convinced that a national univer sity would be a useless and inferior thing.

# We Shall Have the Katahdip.

The resolution which has been passed by Congress, authorizing and directing Secretary HERBERT to accept the ram Katabdin, is in every way wise and just

The agreement made with the builders of the Katahdin was wholly exceptional, in the respect that while up to that time, and for years after, it was the uniform custom to make the acceptance speed and the rejection speed entirely different, and usually a knot apart, no such margin was allowed to her. A like difference had been customary under contracts based on horse power instead of speed, a falling off of 1,000 horse power being in some cases allowed before the total rejection of the vessel. And as the contracts habitually allowed a premium of \$100 per unit of horse power above the contract, so they deducted \$100 per unit until the rejection point was reached. Precisely the same rule was followed in respect to speed by a reckoning of premiums and penalties for an excess or a

shortening measured in quarter knots. Without going further into details, the contracts for the Newark, the Charleston, the Baltimore, the Yorktown, the Concord, the Bennington, and the Monterey illustrate the point mentioned as to horse power. and those of the Cushing, the Philadelphia, San Francisco, the New York, the Olympia, the Montgomery, the Marblehead, the Bancroft, the Machias, the Castine, the Indiana, the Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Columbia, the Minneapolis, the Ericsson, the Iowa, the Brooklyn, the Helena, the Wilmington, and the Nashville in relation to speed. Sometimes we even find no stipulation at all for rejection, the deduction for penalty being perhaps deemed a sufficient safeguard. Usually, however, the margin before rejection, in speed contracts, is one knot, while in the case of the

Eriesson it was two knots. But the Katahdin's contract declared that

was any falling off she should be rejected. The act of March 9, 1889, prescribed neither premiums nor penalties for her, but the Secretary of the Navy, on his own responsibility, and as a measure of fustice, introduced a provision into the contract for paying \$15,000 per quarter knot for any speed above 17 knots, subject to the approval of

Congress. It must be evident that if any vessel deserved a margin on her contract before total rejection it was the Katahdin, and this for two distinct reasons. One is that she is a total novelty, whereas our other craft are based on familiar models; the other, that her rejection might leave her hull almost a total loss to her builders, such a craft being of no use for transfer to the merchant ser vice. Of course, there was the chance that some other Government might buy her.

Such being the facts, we find that the Katabdin made about 1614 knots on her trial. Had her contract been the ordinary one, since she fell short of her speed by less than a knot, a penalty at the rate of \$15,000 per quarter knot, corresponding to her premium, would have been deducted. and she would then have been accepted. the foolishness of a Mayor of this city who | This deduction would have amounted to \$45,000 on a total original price of \$980, 000, since increased by changes.

The resolution passed by Congress, how ever, does not even insist upon this or upon any deduction. And for this course also there are precedents. In the case of the Charleston there was a penalty of \$38,884 for lack of stipulated horse power; but when it was shown that this could be ascribed to an imperfection in the engine plans furnished by the Government to the builders, after purchase from foreign sources. Congress remitted the penalty. In the case of the Katahdin the Government prescribed the character of the hull, and it seems to be the opinion of those competent to judge that her falling off from the hoped-for speed is fully accounted for by the peculiar construction of her heavy ram bows bringing her nose under the water. Yet this peculiarity cannot be sacrificed, as it strengthens the vessel for her only means of offence.

The decision of Congress, therefore, can be ascribed not only to the value of the ram in these days of preparation for harbor defence. but to the merits of the case.

#### Greenbacks and Revenue.

It is a plain fact of our history during the past seventeen years, or since redemption began, that, so long as the Federal revenues were ample and trade was not such as to require a stream of gold to flow from this country to Europe, our greenbacks were without fault. They provided a satisfactory currency, and between them and bonds in sufficient amount to redeem them permanently there has been already in their favor a difference in cost of nearly \$200,-000,000 in interest, or more than the \$169,-500,000 by which Mr. CLEVELAND has increased the national debt for the purpose of maintaining the gold reserve."

For the fiscal year ending in 1894, the first of Mr. CLEVELAND's present term, the deficit in the Federal revenue was \$70,000,-000. For the year 1895 the deficit was \$42,000,000. The first six months of the year to end in 1896 show a deficit of \$17,000,000. Yet, armed with the triplebrass statement by the Administration that no revenue is needed, a number of financiers are crying for the abolition of the greenbacks, regardless of the consequences that would follow their elimination from our currency.

This is like a recommendation that a burning house should be built of less inflammable material, instead of promptly throwing water and putting out the fire.

## A Case Not Made Out.

The New York Post Graduate School and Hospital was organized, as its name indicates, for the purpose of giving to medical practitioners additional instruction of a sort such advancement in and possession of knowledge as to qualify them to pursue the highand we now find that it considers that it is entitled to receive from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city of New York an appropriation of \$60,000 of the public money.

With the aid of the charitable the school has maintained a hospital, and has lately constructed a building in which the hospital and educational work is carried on. It is said that this building contains many, perhaps forty, private rooms for patients, and that from \$25 to \$40 per week each may be paid for such rooms. It further appears that many of the patients in the wards pay for their board at the rate of perhaps about \$1 per day. Some of the patients also pay the physicians for the services rendered to them. Charity is extended to some sick poor, yet in a post graduate school and hospital concerned with medical teaching, the hos pital is to be regarded as a part of the school plant. A similar institution is the New York Polyclinic, which seems to have made few or no public appeals for charitable aid.

In 1894 the Legislature of New York passed an act giving to the Post Graduate School, out of the funds of New York city, money at the rate of \$1 per day for each bed occupied in its "babies' wards," and under this act it draws about \$8,000 annually. In 1895 the Legislature granted also \$30,000 "for the charitable uses and purposes of said Post Graduate School and Hospital," empowering the city Board of Estimate and Apportionment, "in their discretion, to make provision for the payments hereby authorized." The Legislature also granted to the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, "for board, nursing, and medical or surgical aid and attendance, \$1 per day for each needy and charity patient who occupies a bed in said hospital, and who receives such care, support, and maintenance; such payments not to exceed in the aggregate \$30, 000 per annum." In that case, also, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were authorized "in their discretion" to provide for these payments.

The calculation of \$60,000 for the Post Graduate School includes \$30,000, under the act just cited, for 1895, and \$30,000 for 1896. A recent statement of its work for the year ending October, 1895, gives 610 as the number treated in the babies wards and 1,125 children and adults. The dispensary treated 19,227, while 886 visits were made by the district physicians. If this work fairly represents the current capacity of the hospital, a public appropriation now would apparently, in large part, take the place of other gifts and funds. Has the Board any evidence that the figures just given would be materially increased?

The average stay of patients in the New York Hospital in 1894 was 13 days, at a cost of \$1.88 per day, this including salaries and expenses of all sorts. A like reckoning would give the 1.125 patients of the Post Graduate Hospital 14,625 hospital days, so that this would represent more than \$2 per day, if paid for with a \$30,000 appropriation for them. It would, therefore, exceed the rate rates collected in the smaller towns re- lowed in the office of the Mayor of New 17 knots should be reached, and that if there at the richest private hospital in the city,

and it would be double the sum of \$1 per day fixed by the Legislature both for the babies' wards and for the Polyclinic. This rate of \$1 a day is familiar in hospitals making a charge to patients, while \$2 a day would be several times as large as the sum which the city pays in the

pospitals under its own control. And the reckoning just made assumes the 1,125 patients of the Post Graduate Hospital to be all charity patients, which is not the fact. If this calculation is correct, it would apas much service if expended by the Commissioners of Charities. We cannot see, there

pear that the money would do several times fore, that the case for such an appropriation is made out. Should it be answered that the money would go into the general plant and building, it would go where the city had no control of it; and could it be said to conform to the real intent of the act? It is certainly the duty of the Board to see that if any public money is granted, it shall go solely to "charitable uses and purposes," as the law prescribes.

The members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should receive due credit for striking out the allowance of \$2,000 for office rent to Recorder JOHN W. GOFF. Yet no other decision was possible under the stances. As the Corporation Counsel informed the Board, the city has already amply complied with the provisions of the statute that rooms should be furnished for the Judges of the Court of General Sessions by giving to the Recorder two large rooms in the new Criminal Court building. An additional allowance for office rent outside the building would be simply public plunder, and the Comptroller would not be jus tified in making a payment therefor, even if

the Board of Estimate had ordered it. The meaning of the step taken by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is only properly understood when it is remembered that Recorder GOFF now receives in salary and allowances \$16,000 a year, and that an effort was made at the last session of the Legislature to increase this to \$17,500 a year. The \$16,000 a year now received by the Recorder includes the allowance for the present year of \$2,000 for office rent; and in view of the Corporation Counsel's formal opinion that such payment will be illegal for the year to come, we respectfully suggest that it is illegal likewise for the present year, and that an effort should be made to collect it back from Mr. Gorr if it has already been paid to him.

There are one hundred thousand members of the Canadian militia, many of whom are among the best-drilled volunteers in the world, and taking second place to none on earth in the matter of courage and endurance. If the time should ever come when Canadians will be called on to defend their country from aggression, they will be found to be of the same unconquerable stock that successfully resisted the attempt of 1812.—Toronto Evening News.

This is a magnificent force of men truly. In the natural order of things they should be more strongly attached to the fortunes of America than to the fortunes of any country of Europe They should have their own flag, and that should be the Stars and Stripes.

What principle of exclusion or inclusion will be adopted by the newly formed Society of Mayflower Descendants? The number of them, real or inauthentic, must be enormous. Some doubter has said that the Mayflower must have been 3,167 times bigger than the ark and the State of Rhode Island, judging by the number of desks, chairs, settles noggins, piggins, posnets, trenchers, pad-foot high and lowboys, tankards, and cob-irons, now on exhibition in various places, and solemnly believed to have come over to Puddle Dock in 1620. As for the descendants of the Mayflower folk, it is to be hoped that they may meet in heaven; there is no place on earth big enough for them to meet in.

One good object of the new society should be to instit into its members the difference, historically, politically, and socially, between the Pilgrims and the Massachusetts Bay people. The latter had the money, the education, the ower, and the influence. The former got most of the glory and the speeches.

#### The Venezuela Message and President Cleveland,

Prom the Courier Journal In applauding the President's utterances, the Courier-Journal has been careful to draw the line on the President himself. As a poseur, and a most successful poseur, Mr. Cleveland is an old offender. Those who know him at all know him too well to take the base of the base manifestors. They have proven in times past more resounding than formida ble. His mock-heroics about the tariff, though exposed by the event, were hardly more hyperbolical in actual character than his mock-heroics about the repeal of the Sherman act. As a matter of fact he ran away from the deadline in both instances when the tress of battle was arrived upon the scene. Mindful of these things, the Courter-Journal admonished him to have a care lest he should handle the foreign affair the nation as he has bandled the domestic affairs of the Democratic party, warning him at the same time that, in case his Venezuelar message was a bid for the third term, support of him did not follow support of it. Mr. Cleveland is simply President of the United States for the time being. Regarding third-term spec ulation as a species of treason to the republican prin ciple of Government, we have been disposed to acquit him of meditating a purpose under any circumstances equally treasonable and absurd. Yet, as Mr. Clevi and's behavior toward a third term is an exact dupl ire bound to season our approval of his message with the proviso that if there be therein any ulterior mo or underlying purpose, personal to himself, that doesn't go !

## Truly American.

From the Cape May Wars.

THE SUN is conspicuously American under all circumstances when the national honor and unity are oncerned. The Venezuelan incident has been treated by this influential journal in a way which has greatly helped to arouse a spirit of lofty patriotism which will teach the haughty Briton that this nation has made concession enough on national lines of denarcation, and that English bluff and bluster will not

A Chance for an Enterprising Millionaire TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there a million aire in the city of New York who would like to be come a United States Senator some time within the next ten or a dozen years? If there be, and he is not afraid to work and will work, the place is waiting for him, and it is not from a small and unknown State either, but from one whose Senators have stood shoul der to shoulder with the greatest the country has pro-

duced. I mean the State of Kentucky. The field is open to any millionaire who will take up his residence there and spend his money in the levelopment of the great mineral resources of that State. It is all practically untouched, and now that a new era has begun in the political history of the State, the man with millions will be rewarded by going there and developing what has lain dormant duce the Lord first buried it under the bills and the

There is not such a man in Kentucky to-day, and there is great need of him. West Virginia so rewarded the men who developed her mineral wealth, and Ker tucky cannot be less generous than her sister and next-door neighbor. Therefore, I would ask THE SUN to exploit this golden opportunity for the man who estres to increase his wealth and at the same time to add to his record the laurels of a United States Sen-ator. And not by purchase, either, as some have secured the honor, but by the merit of the man and the valuable material service he has rendered to FIFTH AVESCE HOTEL.

#### Between Two. Good-by, good-by, Old Year!

We have been friends together, Through sad and sunny weather, Let's part without a tear, Let's kiss without a sigh, Good-by

Here in thy low December. Joy only we'll remember, Good cheer! Good cheer! Old Year, Good-by:

Bail! Hati! All hatt, New Year! We turn to give thee greeting. Our hearts with high hope beating. Unvexed by doubt or fear: Thy friemiship shall not fail. All hail!

Set all thy joy belis ringing, We go to meet thee, a nging, Good cheer! Good cheer! POST OFFICE IMPROVEMENTS.

Plans for Them Drawn and to Be Submitted to Congress for Action It is becoming more and more apparent that the plan of the Federal building as constructed in 1870 is unadapted to present necessities, and the matter of needed alterations has been under onsideration for some time. A conference wa held yesterday in which Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, George C. Holt, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New York Law Institute, which is the owner of the law library in the Federal building: William M. Aiken, supervising architect of the Treasury Department, and Postmaster Dayton participated, and the plans for alterations were perfected and sent to the Treasury Department at Washington for submission to Congress for the purpose of securing an appropriation for the

the purpose of securing an appropriation for the work.

These plans provide for increased library space, for the flooring over of the galleries in the court rooms in order to improve the acoustics of the rooms, for removing the Court of Appeals from room 192 on the fourth floor to another room, and for changing Judge Brown's court from rooms 40 and 42 on the second floor to rooms on the third floor. Rooms 40 and 42 and the jury room, No. 38, are to be taken for Post Office purposes, and the galleries in rooms 43 and 44 are to be floored over and converted into a retiring and a jury room.

The principal reason for the nooring over of the court-room galleries is that the Judges compain that their and the lawyers' voices are lost in the vast upper-air space of the rooms. The provisions for the law library are regarded as important, for the reason that the Federal building is regarded as the most desirable and central location for the library.

#### HEBREW SOCIALISTS.

A Queer Convention Now in Seasion on the Bast Bide.

The Hebrew Socialists, who began their Na-tional Convention in Webster Hall, Eleventh street near Third avenue, on Sunday morning, buckled down to business yesterday. Numerous placards, printed in red ink, flamed on the walls when the morning sessions began. The placards contained the following insorptions in English and east-side jargon:

We are not Jews. We are Jewish-speaking proletarians. We are citizens of the Socialist Republic of the

world.
Liberty is Bread and Bread is Liberty.

Most of the business was done in executive session, but when asked what they expected to accomplish, they said they should never rest until the cooperative commonwealth was established and the wage system was overturned. They admitted, however, that they did not expect all this to happen soon, or even for a generation to come. A hot discussion aross during the afternoon session over an application for the admission of ten delegates representing Hebrew Socialist trade unions. The application was finally denied. One of the delegates was asked to explain the inscription, "We are not Jews," "Oh," he said, "that means that socialism recognizes no creed or nationality. When the capitalistic system is overthrown all men will be brothers, and there will be no army of the unemployed."

"What will you do with those who won't work?"

"There won't be any loafers they because our Norld. Liberty is Bread and Bread is Liberty.

what will you do with those who won't work?"

"There won't be any loafers then, because our higher education will make the general standard of mankind better."

Asked what he would do with criminals, he said:
"Crime is a disease, a sort of moral perversion.
Criminals will be kept in asylums until they are

cured.
"What will you do with habitual drunkards?"
"Same thing. Craving for drink is a disease, and drunkards will be treated for it. We'll reform them by kindness."

## Park Department Affairs.

At the meeting of the Park Board vesterday on motion of Commissioner Stiles, Edward D. Lindsey of 21 West Twenty-fourth street, was appointed supervising architect, to take charge of the changes and repairs of the aquarium Superintendent Parsons reported unfavorably house on the shores of Harlem Mere, on the

house on the shores of Harlem Mere, on the ground that in summer such a house would spoil the beauty of the landscape. It was therefore decided to put up a temporary house.

John H. Kellar asked the Board to led him be heard through counsel on the cancellation of his privilege to cut ice on the Bronx River in Bronx Park. He has had the privilege for many years before the land was condemned for park purposes. He built icehouses there, in which there are now 3,000 tons of ice, and he claims that when the land was transferred to the city he received no compensation for his houses, and that they now belong to him. This year the privilege was put up for sale and he was outlid. He wants to have the matter reopened, especially the question of the ownership of the buildings. The whole matter was referred to the Corporation Counsei.

The American Voice-Let It Be Heard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The not very numerous opposition to the firm stand taken by our Government in the Venezuelan question and to the declaration of our policy of esisting the encroachment of any European power upon American soll may be traced to two sources, the stockjobber and the college pro-

Iessor.

The policy of our great republic is not that of conquest. The majority of the American people will possibly forever be satisfied with the ple will possibly forever be satisfied with the vast territory they already possess. But let the European nations keep their hands off American soil and American spheres of influence. And let it be understood in Europe that we are not a nation of shopkeepers, but a strong people, proud of their liberty, just in their dealings, but jeafous of their rights, and releutiess in their defence. And let our voice be heard and respected and influential in the making of the law of nations.

CHARLES M. BOERMAN.

## Street Crossing Elevator.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would it not be cossible at dangerous crossings in crowded stre carry people over on platforms running back and forth on arched guides? These would be simply platforms with railings around them, which would rest on the sidewalk; there might be a railing around on the sidewalk at a little distance from the platforms, so that crowding about them could be prevented. At regular intervals, or when a platform was full, it would be carried over on the guides to the other side.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: When a seat in an elevated car is vacated, and there are no ladies standing, is it good manners for the man standing nearest to take it, or should he offer it first to a man standing further away, but who may have come in before he did? News from Three Pennsylvania Towns.

From the Philadelphia Record Pottsville again fears a water famine. Thieves looted the office of the Atlantic Refining ompany at Pottstown. Chambersburg has just secured its first long dis-

Foreign Notes of Real Interest, Torkish coffee is not all coffee. Throughout the East it is mixed with large quantities of barley or rye meal, which makes it thick, and prevents it from ex-

citing the nerves too much. An engineer on the Midiand railway was blown of his engine by the wind recently while going at full speed near Ashby de la Zouche without his fireman's nissing him. He picked himself up unhurt and

walked to the next station to report.

An Englishman in Ceylon recently turned hohammedan, and proposes on the strength of it to take as a
second wife the daughter of a European official. A
Colombo newspaper says that a number of European
residents in the Island Intend to follow his example.

Hadj All ben Cheik ben Alsa died recently at Me-Had) All ben Cheik ben Alssa died recently at Medesh, near Algiers, at the age of 115. He owner of the great seal of the Cheik ben Alssa, which endows the who's tribe of Alssonas with the magical power to bandle snakes with impunity. He left th talisman to his son.

Belfort, France's main bulwark against German inasion, has grown so much in population, that the in abitants have petitioned the Government to have a part of the fortifications torn down to allow the to expand. The 8,000 inhabitants of 1871 have in-creased to 25,000, and the town within the ramparts Medical students at Athens are riotous because w

men have been admitted to the university. An Ar-cadian recently shot a student from Asia Minor in the emical laboratory in a dispute over the question At Moscow the students refuse to attend the lectures of 170f. Sacharin, because he is the court physician. Hypnotism as a defence reduced a young Russian murderer's sentence recently to five years' imprisonnent. She was an heiress of Vargin, who had killed he father by slow poison under the influence of a hair dresser employed to massage her, who used an ointment that made her lose all control over herself. The experts testified that the girl was unusually suscepti ble to hypnotic influence naturally, and that the massage treatment renders even healthy persons under-going it subject to such influence.

Of 224 persons treated for rables by Pasteurs method at at Petersburg last year only the method at st. Petersburg last year only three died of hydrophobia, two of these deaths occurred during the treatment before the Bossistion had had its full effeet, the other was of a patient brought in thirt days after he was bitten. The rabid snimals were 193 dops, 18 wolves, 7 cats, 5 horses, and 1 pig. At Odessa 984 persons were inoculated, the death rate being only one-third of one per cent. One case is recorded of a patient dying one year after inoculation. H had been severely bitten by a mad dog, it s wounds were enterized within three hours of their infliction, and he who afterward inoculated, but he died of hyfor the inconstions drophobia just a year after the inogulations.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

The Views of a Leading Parisins Journal

from La Patris of Dec. es. British pride has been subjected within twenty-four hours to the severest trial it has had to endure since the beginning of the century. The President of the United States addresses to Congress in Washington a message which will be heard far and wide, for it strikes a severe blow to England's prestige in all parts of the world and places her in the dilemma either of trying the most dangerous of adventures or of

The United States will not permit England to arrange according to her own caprice the boundary line between her Gulana frontier and that of Venezuela. The Monroe dectrine is to be applied. English diplomacy having rejected all arbitration, the great American republic will

yielding to the haughty ultimatum addressed

be applied. English diplomacy having rejected all arbitration, the great American republic will send a Commission, directed to give an exact account of the rights and wronces of the two parties to the case. An appropriation will cover the expenses of the Commission, which must make its report in as short a time as possible.

Such is President Cleveland's declaration, and he ends it with these solemn and proud words:

"It will be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela. I am fully alive to the resuonsibility incurred and keenly recognize all the consequences that may follow. I am, nevertheless, firm in my conviction that while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor."

Since the days, already distant, when Napoleon threatened England that he would transfer to be real his arms so long victorious, no Chief of State had ever dared to make the Foreign Office listen to language so firm. The arbitration which Lord Salisbury put aside is officially forced upon him. The United States officially forced upon him. The United States officially forced upon him. The United States is officially forced upon him. T

the territory of the republic, where they are powerful and free, would be the soul of the stubborn contest.

What an opportunity for requital! And what an army that would be, in which the avengers of Ireland marched side by side with the grandsons of the beroes of the War of Independence! The whole of Europe would not dare to brave the New World, united in its strongest passions, its most impetuous wraths, its dearest interests, But England would stand alone, and in this gigantic struggle could count on the support or complicity of no one.

The sea, which she has too long ruled and oppressed, would soon be covered with her wrecks. The agreement that interdicts privateering is a mere diplomatic scrap of paper, which the first storm would blow away. At the signal given by the United States more than one bold sailor of the Norman, Freton, or Provençal coasts would feel boiling within him the blood of the Jean Barts, the Surcoufs, the Suffrens: Africa, Asia would move. The threatened danger would be universal. would move. The timestellest anger would move attended the universal.

The United States will obtain complete satisfaction through its vigorous attitude. The time is past when British diplomacy bought up one-half the world and intimidated the other. It is

half the world and intimidated the other. It is only strong with the weak like the Matabeles or with cowards like the Waddingtons and De-velles. It knows how to be prudent toward those who are determined to defend the dignity of their country.

A great lesson will be given to all nations.

LUCIEN MILLEVOYE.

GEN. MILES'S PLANS.

Said to Have Told a Senator of a Destruc-From the Philadelphia Press.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Dec. 28.—There is much gossip in the War Department concerning an allegred reprimand unofficially bestowed upon Gen. Miles for his outspoken comments on our defenceless condition. The remarks of the head of the army were in the form of interviews, some of them published in these despatches, on our methods of meeting attack, and they were suggested by the Venezuelan incident.

Gen. Miles did not in these interviews, divulge any information not already public property. He confined himself to statements he had repeatedly made in his official reports and public addresses. He did not give out any secret plan or confidential projects for a campaign, but, novertheless, his comments are known to have occasioned surprise in the War Department.

Gen. Miles talked more freely to his personal friends than to the interviewers. To the former he expressed himself as certain of American victory in a war with England, for instance, and to at least one prominent Senator he described a general plan for crippling the British Government, an operation which he promised to do within ten days if occasion required it. In time of emergency or during a discussion of international subjects it has been deemed impertinent to add to public controversy anything which would be calculated to compromise or embarrass the Government.

# SUNBEAMS.

-Watermelons of good size and luscious quality were on sale on the streets of Augusta, Ga., the day

-Bangor, Mc., is planning a big ice palace, to be built on the Penobscot River as soon as the ice is of ufficient thickness. in New Hampshire. He is Eleazer Smith of Alexan-

dria, and is 99 years old. —A woman broker is making a good living and building up a considerable business in Clarksville, Ind. She is a broker in sugar, coffee, and tea —A storekeeper of Kokomo, Ind., is highly indig-nant over the action of a burgiar who last week broke a \$100 plate glass window to get at about \$10

worth of silver-plated ware. What is claimed to be the largest single pane of glass in the country was received at Hartford, Conn. om Belgium a few days ago. It is 12% feet high 15% feet wide, half an Inch thick, and weighs 1,80

-The night and day forces of police in Burlington, N. J., don't speak to each other, officially of otherwise. All orders left over from one force for the other are transmitted through a go-between. Some petty rivalry is the cause of the feud. -It is related at Taunton, Mass, that at a club house

in that town, a few nights ago, a young man found thirty-six pearls in one oyster he was trying to eat. The story is somewhat substantiated by the fact that it is not claimed the pearls were priceless. Several were just large enough to set in a small ring.

—A grandmother with twenty-six grandchildren came into Martinaville, Ind., from the country just before Christmas to buy toys. She wandered through the stores pretty much all of one day, utterly non-plussed by the profusion of toys and the possibilities of leadings and hearthurning.

of jealousies and heartburnings. Finally sie selected a pint tin cup for each of her grandchildren, lended em into her wagon, and started for home, happy and contented. -Jim Cash Cash, one of the richest and most influ ential of the civilized Umatilia Indians of Oregon, brought suit in the Pendleton court last week for a

divorce from his wife on the ground that she paint her face. Whether this means that Mr. Cash-Cash complains of a return to savage customs or an adopion of questionable civilized ways is not indicated in the complaint. He simply alleges that she "hi ously and grotesquely painted her face, thereby de-gracing and humiliating him in the eyes of ins -Old ladies are so plentiful and industrious !

Maine that there is now no honor left for any one of them who claims a record with a patchwork quit containing several thousand pieces. The country covered with phenomenal quilts. But a new standard of surremacy has been set by an inmate of the sell Ladies' Home at Bath, who has just finished a qui containing 14,911,402 stitches. She says she has kept tally of every stitch. If any one doubts her figures the quitt is on exhibition and the stitches may be counted by the doubter. The old lady calls the quit Job's Trouble.

-Milk as a fire extinguisher was used with great sucess in Orra Island, Me. a few days ago. A milk man of that place found his kitchen ablaze on returning home at night. He went to the well to draw water? throw on the flames, but in his excitement but it bucket in the well. Then he ran into the dairy and got a big can of milk, and threw the contents flames, which had by this time gained good heads He emptied can after can of milk on the lir, and eventually quenched it and saved his house. Now the neighbors are making ungenerous jokes about the effectiveness of the milk as a substitute for water.

Ninet) per cent, of the inhabitants of handa ! native Americans, according to the figures in t piled by the State Secretary of Agriculture, colored population of the State, including in and Chinese, amounts to only 3.67 per cent the 1.834.784 total population 529.865 were to the 1,834,738 total population 523,832, war fast from the foreign norm population that the Germany are most numerous; Sweden Norman's Denmark come next, then England and Wal's Dreinard, and then Eussta. On the showing that population is "ninety per cent, thereagnized the Kansas folk are making great claims for first state being a representative American commess wealth.